

MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONS AND REVISIONS TO THE FLOWERING PLANTS

OF JAMAICA

C. D. Adams¹

ATERAMNUS (EUPHORBIACEAE)

ATERAMNUS GLANDULOSUS (Sw.) C. D. Adams, comb. nov.

Excoecaria glandulosa Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 2: 1124. 1800

TYPE: Sloane, between Town Savanna and Two Mile Wood, St. Catherine, Jamaica.

Gymnanthes glandulosa (Sw.) Mull. Arg., Linnaea 32: 106. 1863.

Actinostemon jamaicensis Britton, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 39: 7.

1912. TYPE: Harris & Britton 10643, Grant's Pen, St. Thomas, Jamaica.

Gymnanthes jamaicensis (Britton) Urb., Symb. Ant. 7: 516.

1913.

Rothmaler (1944) determined Patrick Browne's Ateramnus foliis oblongis etc. (1756) as a validly published genus based on the generico-specific description of the common Caribbean plant later known as Gymnanthes lucida Sw. Ateramnus P. Browne thus antedates and replaces Gymnanthes Sw. (1788), the original description of which included Gymnanthes lucida and G. elliptica Sw. Rothmaler transferred both these species to Ateramnus but whether he conceived other generic distinctions or lacked sufficient material of A. glandulosus to confirm the generic placing of that species, he did not make that combination. I have been unable to trace any subsequent publication of this combination and have no reason to adopt any different concept from that of Urban (1913, above) or Fawcett & Rendle (1920). Ateramnus glandulosus is reported also from Cuba.

AYENIA (STERCULIACEAE)

AYENIA LAEVIGATA Sw. var. ACUMINATA C. D. Adams, var. nov.

Folia apice plerumque acuminata, 5-11 cm longa, 2-4.5 cm lata.

Type Collection: R. W. Read 1909 (holotype UCWI; isotype BM), collected on drier parts of slopes in limestone woods, Donkey Trail Hill, Trelawny Parish, Jamaica, elev. 1770 feet, 26 May 1967.

Paratype: R. A. Howard & G. R. Proctor 14384 (IJ), collected on dry rocky hillside, Ramgoat Cave District, Trelawny Parish, Jamaica, elev. ca. 1500 feet, 4 July 1955; "Shrub of 9 feet with long scrambling branches; fruit light green, 5-sided, carpels with soft spines."

This is one of the numerous inland vicariants of coastal or sublittoral species which are scattered so frequently and so hap-

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hazardly through the Jamaican flora; the conclusion that their existence is of great phytogeographical importance is inescapable, but how distribution and evolution are related in these cases has yet to be revealed. This variety, first found in the fruiting state, escaped accurate determination by pretending to belong to the Euphorbiaceae in spite of the correct observation by the collectors of the 5-merous capsule. The separated capsule valves, which always seem to separate on drying, are extraordinarily similar to those of members of the Euphorbiaceae. Plants in flower constitute the holotype material and other plants in both flower and fruit have been observed in the same general area. Typical Ayenia laevigata from dry limestone thickets in the south-east coastal area has much smaller blunt leaves.

CALLIANDRA (MIMOSACEAE)

CALLIANDRA PANICULATA C. D. Adams, sp. nov.

Annesia Salisb., sect. 20 comosae Britton & Rose (1928) vel aff.

Inflorescentia ramis longis alternis bracteatis, pedunculis 12-18 mm longis verisimiliter unica est.

Frutex 1-2 m altus; rami hornotini tenuiter pubescentes glabrescentes, veteres cinerascetes. Folia alterna vel ad ramulos laterales breves squamatos fasciculata, bipinnata eglandulosa. Petioli 9-15 mm longi; pinnae (1-)2-jugatae; foliola (5)7-10-jugata, elliptica, oblonga vel oblongo-oblancoolata, (4-)7-15(-18) mm longa, 2.5-5(-7) mm lata, ciliata, glabrescentia, inferne pallidiora, plerumque margine uno recto et altero curvo. Stipulae anguste ovatae et acuminatae vel deltatae, 2-3.5 mm longae, pubescentes, pauci-striatae, rigidae. Inflorescentiae axillares et terminales; rachis bracteaeque tenuiter pubescentes; paniculae rami primarii racemosi subalterni, 2-8 cm longi, bracteis stipulis consimilibus; pedunculi tenues, 12-18 mm longi. Flores in capitulo 2-5, sessiles, flavovirentes; calyx 1-3 mm longus, late cupulatus, breviter mucronato-dentatus, ciliatus; corolla tubuloso-campamulata, breviter deltato-dentata, glabra, 6 mm longa. Androecium, tubo incluso, 20-25 mm longum. Fructus (immaturus) ca. 6 cm longus et 7 mm latus, leviter arcuatus, canescens.

Type Collection: C. D. Adams 11154 (holotype UCWI; isotype BM), collected on arid limestone rocks between Two Rivers and Gut River, Manchester Parish, Jamaica, elev. 20 feet, 13 May 1962.

CASSIA (CAESALPINIACEAE)

CASSIA CAYMANENSIS C. D. Adams, nom. nov.

Chamaecrista riparia sensu Britton & Millspaugh, Bahama Flora:

169. 1920, non Cassia riparia Kunth, Nov. Gen. 6: 369. 1824.

Chamaecrista confusa Britton, N. Amer. Fl. 23(5): 292. 1930, non

Cassia confusa Phil., Anal. Univ. Chil. 84: 438. 1894.

Britton pointed out the several occasions on which this Bahamian plant had been misidentified and then inadvertently made another misidentification in aligning it with Kunth's Cassia riparia. In

North American Flora, Britton rectified this by describing the new species Chamaecrista confusa restricted as then known to Bahamas and Grand Cayman, (TYPE: Britton & Brace 427 from New Providence, Bahamas). The current trend not to recognize the smaller segregate genera in the Cassia complex necessitates the invention of yet another name as Cassia confusa is preoccupied.

CASSIA JAMAICENSIS (Britton) C. D. Adams, comb. nov.

Chamaecrista jamaicensis Britton, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 42: 515. 1915; N. Amer. Fl. 23(5): 280. 1930. TYPE: Harris 9615, Long Mountain, St. Andrew, Jamaica.

Cassia polyadena sensu Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jam. 4: 113. 1920, non DC., Pl. Rar. Jard. Genève. 2: 12. 1824.

This species, also much misidentified, is restricted to arid thickets and limestone cliffs in a small area of the southern part of the parish of St. Andrew, Jamaica. The Bahamian record of Fawcett & Rendle refers to the more widespread Cassia lineata Sw., while the Leeward Islands plant (Antigua, Barbuda and Guadeloupe) is Cassia polyadena DC. The latter is very close to and has sometimes been combined with Cassia glandulosa L. and it is between this and Cassia lineata that Cassia jamaicensis lies both morphologically and ecologically.

FAGARA (RUTACEAE)

FAGARA HARRISII (P. Wilson) C. D. Adams, comb. nov.

Zanthoxylum harrisii P. Wilson ex Britton, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 48: 340. 1922. TYPE: Harris 12878, St. Georges, Portland, Jamaica.

Fosberg (1959) has clarified the application of the names Zanthoxylum and Fagara and I quote from him as follows:- "For those who combine the genera with one or two perianth whorls the correct name is Zanthoxylum L. For those who separate them the tropical genus with two whorls has the correct name Fagara L. (nomen conservandum) with F. pterota L. as type and the temperate genus with one perianth whorl still bears the name Zanthoxylum L. typified by the plant now called Z. fraxineum Willd."

This rare species is known only from the type and a sterile specimen collected by A. D. Skelding in the same general wet forest area of Portland parish in 1962. It has the largest leaflets, up to 20 cm long, of any of our species of Fagara most of which live in decidedly drier habitats. Zanthoxylum harrisii was described too late for inclusion in the account of Zanthoxylum by Fawcett & Rendle (1920). All the other species included by them have validly published names in Fagara.

GARCINIA (GUTTIFERAE)

GARCINIA DECUSSATA C. D. Adams, nom. nov.

Rheedia pendula Urb., Symb. Ant. 1: 368. 1899, non Garcinia pendula Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 40: 557. 1908. TYPE of Rheedia pendula, Harris 7451, Vinegar Hill, Portland, Jamaica.

Garcinia decussata is endemic to Jamaica and restricted to damp shady woodlands in submontane situations. In allusion to the decussate rectangular branching of these small trees the common name of 'Hat Stand Tree' is quite appropriate.

GARCINIA HUMILIS (Vahl) C. D. Adams, comb. nov.

Rheedia lateriflora L., Sp. Pl. 2: 1193. 1753, non Garcinia lateriflora Blume, Bijdr.: 214. 1825.

Mammea humilis Vahl, Eclog. 2: 40, t.20. 1798. TYPE: Ryan, Montserrat.

This species is reported in the wild state from Jamaica, the Lesser Antilles (Montserrat to St. Vincent), Trinidad, Venezuela and Brazil. It has been maintained in cultivation in Jamaica and Puerto Rico for its edible fruit.

Robson (1958) has indicated the affinities of Rheedia and has suggested its mergence into Garcinia. Three species of Rheedia were reported for Jamaica by Fawcett & Rendle (1926) but the distinction of R. lateriflora and R. sessiliflora Planch. ex Vesque which those authors made on the basis of flower-size cannot be maintained. The male flowers are consistently smaller and more numerous than the female flowers. Vesque (1889) did not mention flower-size but used characters of leaf-shape and texture as well as pedicel-length to distinguish R. sessiliflora.

LASIOCROTON (EUPHORBIACEAE)

LASIOCROTON TRELAWNIENSIS C. D. Adams, sp. nov.

L. macrophylli Griseb. affinis, foliis elliptico-lanceolatis basi breviter rotundatis marginibus denticulatis differt.

Frutex 4 m altus; rami juniores dense tomentulosi pilis stellatis flavis, vetustiores cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum prominentibus. Folia alterna; laminae elliptico-lanceolatae, basi rotundatae, apice acutae, marginibus denticulatis, 2.5-7 cm longae, 1-2.5 cm latae, superne pilis stellatis contiguis, inferne dense tomentosulae pilis flavis pallidiores et nervis venisque prominentibus, nervis proximis valde ascendentibus. Petioli usque ad 1 cm longi. Stipulae subulatae, ca. 1.5 mm longae, caducae. Inflorescentiae terminales; racemi feminei 3-6 cm longi, floribus 5-11; flores sessiles (nec feminei nec masculini in statu maturo vidi). Capsula oblongo-globosa trisulcata fulvo-tomentosa 5-6 mm longa; perianthium persistens, segmentis 5 delatato-ovatis ciliatis bracteis bracteolisque similibus; styli breves apicibus divisim breviter divergentibus.

Type Collection: G. R. Proctor 20746 (holotype IJ), collected on wooded limestone hilltop, Island View Hill, Wilson Valley District, 1.5 miles north of Warsop, Trelawny Parish, Jamaica, elev. 2000-2200 feet, 26 March 1960.

Lasiocroton trelawniensis differs from L. macrophyllus in having generally smaller narrower leaves with the bases narrowly rounded and not at all cordate.

TURNERA (TURNERACEAE)

TURNERA ZEASPERMA C. D. Adams & V. Bean, sp. nov.

T. ulmifoliae L. affinis sed foliis anguste elliptico-oblancoeolatis, subglabris, saepe subintegris; bracteolis integris differt.

Suffrutex 0.3-1.2 m altus radice palari longa; rami laxi effusi, juniores saepe rubelli. Folia alterna; laminae elliptico-lanceolatae, basi longe cuneatae biglandulosae, marginibus subtiliter serrato-dentatis vel subintegris, apice acutae, subglabrae, 2.5-7.5 cm longae, 5-15 mm latae; petioli 4-10 mm longi. Flos homostylus solitarius subsessilis ad petiolum adnatus pedicelli parte libera 2-3 mm longa; bracteolae duae calycis prope basin insertae, integrae subulato-lanceolatae 9-12 mm longae et ca. 1 mm latae, eglandulosae. Calyx ca. 20 mm longus lobis 13-18 mm longis imbricatis lanceolatis pallide viridibus. Petala libera obovata primulina (20-)27-34 mm longa, 16-30 mm lata. Stamina 5 antheris 2.5-5 mm longis. Styli 3 antheras superantes; stigmata penicillata. Capsula ovoidea apicem versus trivalvacea, ca. 8 mm lata. Semina oblongo-obovoidea plus minusve curvata, scorobiculata, ca. 2.5 mm longa, arillo unilaterali albido.

Type Collection: C. D. Adams 6969 (holotype UCWI; isotype M), collected on rocks, Cane River Gorge, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica, elev. ca. 400 feet, 28 April 1960.

Paratypes: C. D. Adams & V. Elliott 11 (UCWI); V. Elliott 17 (UCWI); B. D. Morley s.n. (UCWI); A. von der Porten s.n. (IJ); D. Powell & W. Lewis 1111 (IJ), all from base of cliffs by river or rocky bed of river, Cane River Gorge, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica, elev. ca. 300-500 feet; T. G. Yuncker 17384 (BM), collected on rocky bank of Hope River, ca. 1 mile east of Mona, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica, elev. 500 feet, 14 November 1957.

This species differs from plants in the general very variable range of Turnera ulmifolia in Jamaica by the possession of a combination of features which includes thin wiry stems, narrow oblanceolate sometimes entire subglabrous leaves, subulate entire glandless bracteoles and an ovoid capsule.

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